## WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEVENTH CENSUS.

ABSTRACT OF THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS.

[CONCLUDED.] In Vermont the greatest attention has been given to sheep breeding; time, money, and in-telligence, have been freely applied to the great object of obtaining a breed combining weight and fineness of fleece. These efforts have succoeded so well that, although the number of sheep in that State had declined nearly half in the period from the sixth to the seventh census, the yield of wool remained nearly the same The average weight of the fleece in this State in 1840, was 2 1-5 pounds, and in 1850 it had increased to 2 71-100 pounds, the gain being squal to almost twenty per cent.

In Massachusetts also, where strenuous ex-ortions have been made, though not on so large a scale as in Vermont, to improve their sheep, a correspondingly beneficial result has been btained, and the average weight of the ffeece

has been increased from 2% to 3 1-10 pounds. The State of New York produced 226,000 pounds more wool, in 1850, from 3.453 000 heep, than from 5,118,000 in 1840, showing that the weight of the ficece had been raised from less than two to nearly three pounds. Our imports of wool during the past ten

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|--------|---------|----------|---------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Years  |         |          | Qui     | entity in pounds. | Value.              |            |
| 1841   |         | $\alpha$ |         | 14                | 15 006,410          | 81,091,953 |
| 1842   |         |          | 66      |                   | 11.420,958          | 797,482    |
|        | ninie   | XIX      | out     | ha                | 3,517,100           | 245,000    |
| 1844   |         |          |         |                   | 14.008,000          | 851,460    |
| 1845   |         |          |         |                   | 23 833 040          | 1,689.794  |
| 1846   |         |          |         |                   | 16,558,247          | 1.134.227  |
| 1847   |         |          |         |                   | 8,460,109           | 555,622    |
| 1848   |         |          |         |                   | 11,341,429          | 857.034    |
| 1849   |         |          |         |                   | 17,869,022          | 1,177,347  |
| 1850   | - 12    | 63       |         |                   | 18,669,794          | 1,681,691  |
|        |         |          |         |                   |                     | .,         |

By this statement it is shown that the quar fity of wool brought into the country, of late years, amounts to almost one-third part of that worknood in it, while at former periods, as from 1841 and 1845, the quantity was nearly one-oulf. The largest proportion of this imported west was chiefly from Buenes Ayres, and the bushels of corn, and 948,060 barrels of meal; neighboring States on the Rio de la Plata, and in 1850-1, 3,426,811 bushels of corn, and s of a coarse and cheap variety, costing from six to eight cents per pound. It will be always changes to bring this kind of wool from regions sumed in 1850, in the manufacture of malt and where sheep are reared without care or labor, country in the world in which sheep may, by indigious treatment, be made a source of greator wealth and comfort to its inhabitants than

The importations of wool in 1849 and 1850 ochebit a remarkable increase over the pres-22,548,893 pounds, and to the value of

Wheat - The principal districts of the United States in which this important grain is produced in the greatest abundance, and forms a leading article of commerce, embrace the States of New York, New Jersey, Ponnsylvania, Dela-ware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The chief varieties cultivated in the Northern and Eastern States are the white flict tea, Liberian, hald, Black rea, and the Italian spring wheat. In the Middle and Western States, the Mediterranean, the Virginia white May, the blue stem, the Indiana, the Kentucky white beared, the old red chaff, and the Talawera. The yield varies from ten to forty bushels, weighing from forty-five to forty bushels and opwards per acre, weighing per bushel from fifty-eight to sixty-seven

ted States there was a gain during the ten to a limited extent, called Cochin-China, dry, years of 15,645,378 bushels. The erop of New or mountain rice, from its adaptation to a dry els and indicating that the attention of farmers has been much withdrawn from the culture of in the northern provinces of Hungary, China, wheat. Grouping the States from the Hudson | Westphalia, Virginia, and Maryland; but the to the Potomae, including the District of Co- yield is much less than that of the preceding, it appears that they pr 36,085,000 hashels, against 29,936,000 in 1839. In Virginia, there was an increase of 1,123,000 bushels. These States embrace the oldest wheat-growing region of the country, and that in which the soil and climate seem to be adapted to promote the permanent culture of the grain. The increase of production in the ten years has been 6,272,000 bushels, equal to 15.6 per cent. The area of tilled land in these tates is 36,000,000 neres, only thirty per cent. of the whole amount returned-while the proin North Carolina there has been an increase of 170,000 bushels; but in the Southern States guerally there was a considerable decrease contributed to the general aggregate, under the S.xth Cossis, only 9,800,000 bushels; under the last they are shown to have produced upwards of 25,000,000 bushels, an amount equal to the whole increase in the United States for

up with the progress of population in the oldest States of the Union, we need have no appre-

evop of the United States amounted to 84.823.282 bushels, in 1849, according to the census of 1850, 100,503,899 bushels, although in some of the largest wheat-growing States In the State of Ohio, especially, was there great deficiency, and was made apparent by the returns of the wheat crop for the ensuing year, made in persuance of an act of the miversal seturns of "short crop" by the mar-dials in that State, in 1849, which fell below that of 1839 two molions of bushels, and the census returns. The same causes which were not without their effect upon that of other

at the World's Fair were superior to most others presented for competition; and a prize medal was awarded to the exhibitor of a species and 27.422 pounds of snuff. on the Geneses valley.

in the United States, are the Spring, Winter, was 219,163,317 pounds; of 1850, 199,752,646 and Southern—the latter differing from the pounds—showing a decrease in its culture of acre, weighing from 48 to 56 pounds to the bushel. The production of rye has decreased 4.457,000 bushels in the aggregate, but in New York it is greater than in 1840, by about forty

our foreign commerce, as the home consumption for a long period nearly kept pace with the supply. The amount experted from the United States in 1801 was 292,276 bushels: in 1812, 82,705 bushels; in 1813, 140,136 bush-In 1820-'21, there were exported 23,523 barrols of tye flour; in 1830-'31, 19,100 bar- of 196,970,325 pounds. rals: 1840-41 44,031 barrels; in 1845-46, 38,530 barrels: in 1846-47, 48,892 barrels; in

Ohio Valley—the tiny ears, with flat, close, duction since 1840.

Immense as the er cob of the eight-rowed hemslite—the swelling sars of the big white and the yellow gourd-seed of the South. From the flexibility of this plant, it may be acclimatized, by gradual cultivation, from Texas to Maine, or from Canada to Brazil; but its character, in either case, is somewhat changed, and often new varieties are the result. The blades of the plant are of great the result. The blades of the plant are of great the result. The blades of the plant are of great the result of the result of the result of the plant are of great the result of the result of the result of the same period, ending in 1840, 1,440,000; for a like period, terminating with 1850, 2,270,000 bales. Had no disturbing a result of the plant are of great the result of the result of the result of the plant are of the come, it is not extravagant to astropate a rate of increase for the current decennial period, which will bring up the aggregate for the surrent decennial period, which will bring up the aggregate for the surrent decennial period, which will bring up the aggregate for the surrent decennial period, which will bring up the aggregate for the surrent decennial period, which will bring up the aggregate for the surrent decennial period, which will bring up the aggregate for the surrent decennial period, which will bring up the aggregate for the surrent decennial period, which will bring up the aggregate for the surrent decennial period, which will bring up the aggregate for the surrent decennial period, which will bring up the aggregate for the surrent decennial period, which will be a returned to the surrent decennial period, which will be a returned to the surrent decennial period, which will be a returned to the surrent decennial period, which will be a returned to the surrent decennial period, which will be a returned to the surrent decennial period, which will be a returned to the surrent decennial period, which will be a returned to the surrent decennial period, which will be a rarely estimated sufficiently, when considering amount of 1850 would have exceeded 3,000,000 of the agricultural products of the Southern bales.

and Southwestern States especially.

Buckwheat.—According to the report of 1840, branch
The increase of production from 1840 to the quantity of this grain then raised was Union.

1850 was 214,000,000 bushels, equal to 56 per

The production of New England has advance ed from 6,993,000 to 10,377,000 bushels, showing an increase of 3,384,000 bushels, nearly 50 per cent. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, increased 20,812,000 bushels, more than 50 per cent. In 20,312,000 business, more than 30 per cent. In the production of this crop, no State has retro-graded. Ohio, which in 1840 occupied the fourth place as a corn-producing State, now ranks as the first. Kentucky is second, Illinois third, Tennessee fourth. The crop of Illinois has increased from 2,000,000 to 5,500,000 bushels, or at the rate of 160 per cent. in ten years. Of the numerous varieties, some are best adapted to the Southern States, while others are better suited for the Northern and Eastern. Those generally cultivated in the former are the Southern big and small yellow, the Southern big and small white flint, the yellow Péruvian, and the Virginian white gourd-seed. In the more northerly and easterly States, they cultivate the golden Sioux or Northern yellow fint, the King Philip or eight rowed yellow

the Canadian early white, the Tuscarora, the white flour, and the Rhode Island white flint. The extended cultivation of this grain is dly confined to the Eastern, Middle, and Wostern States, though much more successfully grown in the latter. The amount experted rom South Carolina, in 1748, was 39,308 bushbushels.; from Georgia, in 1755, 600 bushels; from Virginia, for several years preceding the Revolution, annually 600,000 bushels; from

Philadelphia, in 1765-'66, 60,205 bushels; in 1771, 259,441 bushels. The total amount exported from this cotry, in 1770, was 578,349 bushels; in 1791, 2,646,936 bushels, 351,695 of which were Indian meal; in 1800, 2,032,435 bushels, 338,108 of which were in meal; in 1810, 1,140,960 bushels, 86,744 of which were in meal. In 1820-'21, there were exported 607,277 bushels of corn, and 131,669 barrels of Indian meal in 1830-31, 571,312 bushels of corn, and 207.604 barrels of meal; in 1840-'41, 535,727 ishels of corn, and 232,284 barrols of meal in 1845-6, 1,286,068 bushels of corn, and 298 790 barrels of meal: in 1846-'7 16.326 050 bushels of corn, and 948,060 barrels of meal;

According to the census of 1840, the corr erop of the United States was 377,531,875 bushels; in 1850, 592,326,612 bushels.

203,622 barrels of meal. More than eleven millions of bushels of Indian corn were con-

Oats.-The oat, like rye, has never entered much into our foreign commerce, as the domestic consumption has always been nearly equal to the quantity produced. The annual average exports for several years preceding 1817, were

By the census returns of 1840, it will be see that the total produce of the United States was 123,071,341 bushels; of 1850, 146,678,879 bush-

Rice-the chief food, perhaps, of one-third of the human race—possesses the advantage at-tending wheat, maize, and other grains, of preserving plenty during the fluctuations of trade, and is also susceptible of cultivation on land too low and moist for the production of most other useful plants. The present culture of rice in the United

States is chiefly confined to South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and The yield per sere varies from twenty vorable circumstances, as many as ninety bush els to an acre have been raised.

Another variety is cultivated in this country ogland decreased from 2.014,000 to 1.078,000 | soil, without irrigation. It will grow several els, exhibiting a decline of 936,000 bush- degrees further north or south than the Carolina rice, and has been cultivated with success It was first introduced into Charleston, from

The amount of rice exported from South Car-55,000 barrels; in 1754, 104,682 barrels; in since 1840. In the returns of that year, as 1760-61, 100,000 barrels; from Savannah, in stated above, both of these articles were indy, or rough rice; in 1760, 3,283 barrels, besides 208 bushels of paddy; in 1770, 22,120 barrels, besides 7,064 bushels of paddy; from Philadelphia, in 1771, 248,375 pounds. The amount exported from the United States in 1770, was 150,229 barrels; in 1791, 96,980 tierces; in 1800, 112,056 tierces; in 1810. 131,341 tierces; in 1820-'21, 88,221 tierces in 1830-31, 116,517 tierces; in 1840-41, 101,617 tierces; in 1845-46, 124,007 tierces;

in 1846-'47, 144,427 tierces; in 1850-'51 105,590 tieraes.
According to the census of 1840, the rice

erop of the United States amounted to 80,841,422 pounds; in 1850, 215,312,710 pounds.

Tobacco.—The principal varieties cultivated the United States, are the Virginian, the large leafed, the dwarf, the Cuba, and the com-

men green tobaceo. In 1662, there were raised in Virginia 60,000 pounds; the amount exported from that colony in 1639 was 120,000 pounds; annually for ten years preceding 1709, 28,868,666 pounds; annually, for several years preceding the Rev-olution, 55,000 hogsheads; in 1758, 76,000 hogsheads; from North Carolina, in 1753, 100 hogsheads: from Georgis, in 1772, 176,732 pounds. The amount exported from the United Colonies, in 1772, was 97,799,263 pounds; in 1780, 17,424,267 pounds; from the United States, in 1787, 99,041,000 pounds; in 1791, 101,272 hogsheads, 81,122 pounds manufactured, and 15,689 pounds of snuff; in 1800, 76,680 that the average wheat crop of Ohio would 41,453 pounds of sauff; in 1810, 84,134 hogs-appear thirty per cent greater than shown by heads, 495,427 pounds manufactured, and 46,640 pounds of snuff; in 1820-'21, 66.858 hogsheads, 1,332,040 pounds manufactured, and 44.562 pounds of snuff; in 1830-'31, 86.718 hogsheads, 3,639,856 pounds manufactured, and 27,967 pounds of snuff; in 1840-'41, 147,828 hogsheads, 7,503,614 pounds manufactured, and

According to the ceusus returns of 1840, the

19,410,673 pounds.
Cutton — The earliest record of sending ton from this country to Europe is in the table of exports from Charleston in 1747-'48, Pennsylvania, which is the largest 1770; and a third shipment of seventy-one hags was made in 1784, which England seized, a quantity so great. The amount exported nution in the quantity of the by supposing a duced, may be accounted for by supposing a pounds; in 1793, 487,600 pounds; in 1794, corresponding decline in the demand for dispounds; in 1793, 487,600 pounds; in 1795, 6,276,300 pounds; in 1810, 93,271,462 in 1800, 17,789,803 pounds; in 1810, 93,271,462 pounds; in 1820-21, 124,893,405 pounds; in duction of cocoons has decreased since 1840 1830-31, 276,979,784 pounds; in 1840-41, 46,789 pounds; and since 1844, 382,027 pounds. 530,204,100 pounds; in 1850-'51, 927,137,089

According to the census returns of 1840, the amount cultivated was 790,479,275 pounds; of Java, the Creole, crystalline or Malabac, the 850, 987,448,600 pounds—showing an increase

It appears that the culture of cotton is rap-38,530 barrels: in 1846-47, 48,892 barrels; in 1850-51, 44,152 barrels. During the year ending June 1, 1850, there were consumed of place to other productions of the soil. There of malt and spirituous liquors.

According to the census returns of 1840, the sippi. But the diminution in the former State, product of the country was 18,645,567 bushels; and the failure of any advance in the latter, in 1850, 14,188,637 bushels.

Maize or Indian Corn.—The varieties of Indian corn are very numerous, exhibiting every grade of size, color, and conformation, between ed yield would have equalled that of Alabama, chubby reed" that grows on the shores which now occupies the first place as a cottonof Lake Superior-the gigantic stalks of the planting State, and has almost doubled its pro-

Immense as the extent and value of this crop ed little pearl—the bright red grains and white has become, it is not extravagant to asticipate

value as food for stock, and is an article but cause interrupted the progressive advance, the

Buckwheat .- According to the report of 1840.

7,291,743 bushels; in 1850, it had increased to ,956,916 bushels.

Barley.-The barley chiefly cultivated in the United States is the two-rowed variety, which is generally preferred, from the fullness of its berry, and its freedom from smut. The yield varies from 30 to 50 or more bushels per acre, veighing from 45 to 55 pounds to the bushel. Barley has never been much exported from this country, as we have been consumers rather than producers of this grain. In 1747-'48, there were shipped from Charleston to Eng-

The consumption of barley for the past year, in the manufacture of malt and spirituous li-quors, amounted to 3,780,000 bushels. Accord-ing to the census returns of 1840, the annual amount of barley raised in the United States was 4,161,504 bushels; in 1850, 5,167,016

Potatoes.—The census abstract passes very lightly over the returns of this crop, but gives us some interesting facts in respect to the history of the root, which, however, has heretofore appeared in many printed books. The amount of sweet potatoes exported from South Carolina in 1747-'48, was 700 bushels;

that of the common potato exported from the United States in 1820-'21, 90,889 bushels; in 1830-'31, 112,875 bushels; in 1840-'41, 135,095 oushels; in 1850-'51, 106,342 bushels. According to the census returns of 1840, the the quantity of potatoes of all sorts raised in the Union was 108,298,000 bushels; of 1850.

104,055 989 bushels, of which 38.259,196 were

American Wine .- The quantity of wine annually produced in the United States has be-come a subject of some discussion since the appearance of the return in the seventh census on that interest. The census of 1840 gave 124,000 gallons as the produce of that year. It has been stated in the public prints, that since that period the culture of the grape, and the manufacture of wine therefrom, have grown into a business of considerable importance in the States bordering on the Ohio river, and that several hundred acres have been planted in product of the Union, in 1850, was given at 221,249 gallons. But during the intervening period there had been added to our own territory California and New Mexico, which in the latter year produced 60,718 gallons. This quantity, deducted from the aggregate, leaves 160,531 gallons for the portion of the Union covered by the returns of 1840, indicating a gain of only 36,000. This is probably an under statement, but it seems to prove that no considerable progress has yet been made towards supplying, by a home production, the demand meet which importations of foreign wines, to a

very large amount, are annually made. The consumption of wine in the United States, though by no means general, amounts in the aggregate to a large sum. The imports during the year ending June, 1851, were 6,160,000 gallons, of which, probably, three-fourths consisted of the wines of France. The value or invoice cost of the article wa \$2,370,000. The average consumption of foreign wines was, therefore, in quantity, but about e-quarter of a gallon for each person, and in value only ten cents. The coincidence is somewhat remarkable, that this is almost preisely the rate of consumption of imported wines among the people of Great Britain. in France, according to official returns, there is produced and retained for consumption nine undred million gallons of wine, allowing twenty-five and three-quarters gallons to each person in the population.

It appears from other tables in our censu

returns, that the quantity of ale and spirituous iquors produced in the United States, in 1850, sceeded 86,000,000 gallous.

Hemp and Flax.—According to the censu

eturns of 1840, there were raised in the United States 95,251 3/4 tons of flax and hemp; of 1850, 35,093 of hemp, and 7,715,961 pounds of flax.

The correctness of the returns as to hemp in the seventh census has not yet been perfectdoubt whether the marshals have not written tons where they meant pounds. If, however, the returns are allowed to stand without reduction, it would appear that the cultivation of hemp and flax has not materially changed cluded under the same head. In 1840, those of Virginia gave 25,594 tons of flax and hemp together. In 1850, only 141 tons of hemp and 500 tons of flax were returned. Such a fall-ing off in production would amount almost to an abandonment of the culture of hemp in that State, which there is no reason to suppose

The discovery of new methods for separating the fibrous from the woody parts of the flax plant has, doubtless, given a vigorous stimulus to its cultivation in the United States. The process of Chevalier Clausen first attracted general attention among us in 1850. Though considerable quantities of flax have been produced in former years, it has been raised principally for the seed, which commanded a re-munerating price. The want of a cheap and speedy process for separating the textile from the refuse part of the stalk has occasioned a vast annual loss of useful material to the country. Should the attempts which have lately been made to apply Clausen's invention succeed, the production of flax in the United States may become of great importance, and be advantageously used, not only alone, but in the manufacture of mixed fabrics, as it ap-pears capable of being spun with wool, silk,

and other fibres.

Silk Cocoons.—After an interesting review of the attempts to establish silk culture in the United States, we have the following facts:

In about the year 1831, the project of rear-ing sitk-worms and establishing filatures of silk was renewed in various parts of the Union and the subject was deemed to be of so much importance, that it not only attracted the attention of Congress, but afterwards received encouragement from the Logislatures of seve-ral States, by bounties offered for all the raw silk produced within their limits for certain periods of time. The business soon began to be prosecuted with extreme ardor, and continued several years, resulting in the establish ment of extensive nurseries of mulberry trees "morus multicaulis speculation" in 1845.

The amount of raw silk exported from Geor gia in 1750 was 118 pounds; in 1755, 438 pounds; in 1760, 558 pounds; in 1766, more than 20,000 pounds; in 1770, 290 pounds; from South Carolius, in 1772, 455 pounds. In 1765 there were raised on Silk Hope Planta-tion, in South Carolina, 630 pounds of cocoons; in Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1793, 265 pounds of raw silk; in 1827, 2,430 pounds; in 1831 10,000 pounds; in Connecticut, in 1844, 176,216 pounds; in the United States, the same year. 396,790 pounds.

According to the census returns of 1840, the amount of silk cocoons raised in the United States was 61,552% pounds; of 1850, 14,763

From the above, it is obvious that the pro-Sugar.—The varieties most cultivated in the United States are the striped blue and yellow ribbon, or Java, the red ribbon, violet, from Otaheite, the purple, the yellow, the purple banded, and the gray canes. The quantity of sugar produced on an aere varies from five ndred to three thousand pounds, averaging,

perhaps, from eight hundred to one thousan Hitherto the amount of sugar and molasse consumed in the United States, has exceeded the quantities produced; consequently there has been no direct occasion for their exportation. In the year 1815, it was estimated that the sugar made on the banks of the Mississippi alone amounted to 10,000,000 lbs. In 1818, the entire crop of the State of Louisaina was only 25,000,000 lbs; in 1850, it had reached the enermous quantity of 226,000,000 lbs., besides about 125,000,000 gallons of molasses.

According to the census of 1840, the amount of cane and maple sugar was 155,100,800 ounds, of which 119,947,720 pounds were raised in Louisiana. By the census of 1850, the cane sugar made in the United States was 247,581,000 pounds, besides 12,700,606 gallons of molasses; maple sugar, 34,360,886 pounds, amounting to 281,830,876 pounds, showing an increase, in ten years, of 126,730,077 pounds.

completed 12,398 miles of railroads, and that as a decided triumph. It is certainly no loss, about the same extent of lines are in course of compared with his predecessor. Several Whigs who "voted for Scott to save their vote," have construction. The aggregate cost of those completed is given as about \$420,000,000, and of those under construction as \$226,280,000; giving as the total amount of capital invested in such works in the United States, \$646,280,000. The opinion is ventured, that the cost of the railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific will prove no obstacle to carrying that vast project into effect; but its practicability is not yet considered as established. After the building of this road, the writer states that the circuit of the world may be completed upon the ordinary lines of travel in 94 days.

There are seventy-eight companies for work-ing Telegraphs in the United States, which altogether possess 6,000 miles of wire, more than all the rost of the world beside.

Crime.

The statistics of crime form a subject of our nvestigation. From the returns, it appears that the whole number of persons convicted of crime in the United States for the year ending the first day of June, 1850, was about 27,000. Of these, 13,000 were native, and 14,000 foreign born. The whole number in prison on the first day of June was about 6,700, of whom 4,300 were native, and 2,460 foreign. It will be borne in mind that the native prisoners include colored convicts, the number of whom it is imposible to state, as time has not sufficed to adnit of the more particular separation into classes, other than native and foreign. oriminal statistics, when fully understood, will present many subjects for reflection, and open wide and interesting field for the study of the Christian, moralist, and statesman.

## EXTRACTS PROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE

Evansville, Ind , Dec. 7, 1852 .- The friends of freedom in this State placed my name upon their ticket for Governor, at the late election; and during the canvass, I have discussed the subject of slavery, and questions connected vineyards in that valley, which yields at the with it, in the southern part of this State, and rate of 300 gallons of wine a year. The total | along the Ohio river. I have made speeches in all the principal towns on that river, including Mount Vernon, Evansville, New Albany, Mudison, and Lawrenceburg, frequently having slaveholders for hearers. I never met with the least interruption or disturbance in any of those places, but I was listened to with proound attention, and treated civilly, may, even kindly, by all parties.
On the 18th day of October last, I had an

appointment at Terre Haute, in this State, a fine audience assembled at night in the court house, and after having proceeded with my discourse for about 20 or 30 minutes, I was assaulted by a few blackguards, and driven from the stand, and prevented by violence from pro-ceeding with my remarks. Although not more than a dosen men took an active part in throwng missiles, (rotten eggs,) yet four hundred citizens were present, and witnessed it, and only two of all that number had the moral courage to raise their voices publicly against the infa-mous outrage. When assaulted, I was begin-hing to discuss the Fugitive Slave Law, in a number to give no just cause of offence. The press of Terre Haute has either refused

to publish these facts, or has so garbled them that the public have never rightly understood them. This is the only outrage of the sort which has been perpetrated during the past canvass, either in the free or slave States, so far as I have been informed.

The town of Terre Haute is the only place whose citizens have permitted the right of free discussion to be publicly struck down by violence. The facts should be published to the

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1852 .- If these ten are not my proportion of the fifty thousand, let me know, and I will try for ten more, for the list MUST go up to 50,000 next year. The pleasure of getting subscribers is sufficient commission, and if you can afford the paper for \$1.50 when ten or more are taken, it will be a strong inducement to subscribe.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 3, 1852 .- We hope to send you an increased number of subscribers this fall; two clubs are now being formed. Our cause is onward. Already, since the election, individuals from the old parties are indentifying themselves with us.

Camden, Preble co., Ohio, Nov. 30, 1852.-Since the Presidential election is over, there seems to be quite an interest felt by the Whigs and Democrats to obtain information in regard to our principles, as it is pretty generally con-ceded on all sides, that the next contest will be between the Free Democracy and the old line Democrats. We were never better organized in Ohio than at this time, never in better spir its—and we are determined to keep the Lall rolling until Ohio shall be, in truth and reality, a free State, which event will be in less

lar subscriber to your paper from its commence-ment, and consider it the most reliable paper that I can find; and this seems to be the opinion of all parties, Whigs and Democrats. f ir tend to do all in my power to increase its cir-culation, knowing that wherever the Era circulates we have the most voters; and I verily be family in the nation, that in '56 John P. Hale would get a larger popular vote than did Franklin Pierce in 1852.

York Springs, Penn., Dec. 9, 1852 .- What's to be done next, Doctor? Slaveholders of the South, and slavery apologists of the North, do and are determined to rule the nation, in defiance of every principle of right and justice. I could willingly give up, and let everything go in the easiest channels, if there was no princi-ple at stake, but whilst that principle exists, I will never let go endeavoring to support it, unless my reason forsake me, and my conscience dies right out. We will try it again in '56.

Plainfield, Hendricks, co., Ind., 12 mo. 1st, 1852. This township acquitted itself nobly at the late Presidential election. We gave 84 votes for Hale and Julian, more than double the vote ever given for Free Soil at any former election Many who had always been strongly attached to the old parties voted with us, and others did not vote at all. We now feel the necessity of keeping up our organization in future, in all minor elections. We have heretofore been voting the Free Soil ticket at the Presidential elections, and with the old parties on other oconly lose our strength, but give the old parties a claim upon us. Harveysburg. Dec. 4, 1852.-The cause of

liberty and right is flourishing, and you may ere long look for another club, though we believe in sustaining our local papers, and those belonging to our State, as well as those at a

have voted this minority ticket, and am ready if necessary, to vote 14 years more in a minor ity; but we in Ohio pulled pretty closely to and Julian-God bless them; no faltering We are full of courage and hope. You will hear from me again soon. I shall make my 40 subscribers. Yours, for the triumph of

Clyde, Wayne co., N. Y., Dec .- The friends of Freedom in this region were never more en-couraged than at present. We think no other name than that of John P. Hale would have answered in the recent campaign; so we are study their true policy, they will keep that noble embodiment of their principles before the People, and thus let him be the People's candidate for 1856; and where will be the necessity of imitating the corrupt parties, by calling a National Convention?

Fort Wayne, Ia., Dec. 6 .- We have 24 votes in our county. There were 11 cast in 1848 for Van Buren. There has never been, to my knowledge, an Anti-Slavery lecture delivered in the county. We have no assistance from abroad. Free Soil speakers seem to be afraid of us. I suppose they must think there never was an Anti-Slavery man in Allen county. So much for the want of organization.

Savanna, Carroll co., Ill., Dec. 2 .- The Free Democrats are the only men, that I know of, that appear satisfied with the result of the Railroads.

The article upon this subject presents most of the prominent facts in regard to this great branch of the internal improvements of the dustry, and elected by Free Democratic votes,

declared they shall henceforth vote with the

Free Democracy.
Our motto is, "Roll on the Ball, Free Soil Free Trade, Free Agitation, and Constitutional

Green Vale, Jo Daviess co., Ill., Dec. 2 .- 1 se stated, in my last week's Era, that E. B. Washburn, (Whig.) of this District, is elected to Congress, in place of Thompson Campbell, (Democrat,) which is correct; but I deem it proper to state, he goes to the next Congress as Free Soil man, if he is a Whig; and that ho received the Free Soil strength from this part of the district, notwithstanding there was a third candidate in the field.

Almost everybody is surprised at the result of the late election, and a great many are de-termined to go the Free Soil ticket hereafter.

Crawfordsville, Ia., Dec. 1 .- You will see that there are twenty-two names. This is the second club that has been sent from here lately, from which you will perceive that the good cause is prospering in these diggings. If you should receive an order for fifteen or twenty numbers more, in a short time, don't get scared for we are all at work, and intend to work faithfully for the next four years at least.

Salmon Falls, N. H. Dec. 10 .- You will please send eleven copies to the following names: \* \* Some of those names were among the foremost in the Whig ranks, but say they are now "nowhere." I think I shall be able to send more names in a

Stowe, Vt., Dec. 6, 1852 .- There is no feeling of discouragement among our ranks in this place. Some leading Whigs say they are here-after with us in full. One of them is getting up a olub for the Era.

Fisherville, Ct., Dec. 5, 1852 .- Agitation has not ceased here in Old Connecticut; and all that is wanting is the circulation of the Era. n order to enlighten the people, and give them information as to the true principles of Free Democracy, to make them all its and supporters. Since the election, Whigs are scarcer and Free-Soilers are becoming more

Holyoke, Mass, Dec. 7, 1852,-I attribute the large increase of our vote in this town to our paper. Last year we gave our candidate for Governor 16 votes—this year we gave him 66 votes. Some that voted for him this year, owever, were Temperance Whigs, and probably voted for him on that account. But we gave our glorious Hopkins, for Congress 42 rotes. Those I consider were given as Free Soil votes. Last year there were but few copies, if any, of your paper, taken in this town. This year there have been about forty.

Cumberland co., Ill., Nov. 27, 1852 .- Would that I could rap the knuckles of our leading Free-Soilers in this State, and you, too, Mr. Editor. Would you believe it, that we in this part of the State never obtained the Hale and ulian ticket, nor do we know yet whether there was one formed in this State or not. Now, do say, in all conscience, that such neglect, on the part of public men who live in more faored regions, is insufferable. We were at the election with our hands in our pockets, look-ing for all the world like a set of fools; whereas, had we had a ticket, we could have prosured a number of votes for our cause, such

was the dissatisfaction among the old parties. I do believe, if there was more effort on the part of our public men to push our principles into destitute parts, and let the more favored places take care of themselves, more, a great deal, would be effected.

Mt. Union, Stark co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1852 .-I have now sent you thirty-one names within the last three weeks, and intend sending more soon. May all your friends do likewise. Paris, Ill., Dec. 4, 1852 .- I think the day is not

a fine list of subscribers. It is a common remark here, that any one who reads your paper twelve Lockport, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1852 .- We are in tending to start a paper in this village, for Niagara and Orleans counties. We intend to have an efficient local organ, and I trust we

far distant, when Edgar county will roll you un

shall give a good account of ourselves within the year coming.

Last fall we numbered, all told, 169 votes this year our number amounts to over 1,000; and if the election was held as it was in May, we

He sends us a club of ten subscribers-and one of several clubs already sent from the Dem-

oratic League in Lockwort - Ed. Fra. Summerfield, Monroe co., Mich., Dec. 7, 1852.—I was formerly a stanch Democrat for forty years, and am a Democrat yet; but when my party pledges me to such abomination, I cannot go with them any farther. So I leave, and hoist the Hale and Julian flag, never to come down.

BYT L. Nichols, M. D., Port Chester New York—Principal of the American Hydropathic Institute. A pocket volume, 16mo, about 400 pages, nearly 100 engravings, cloth. A comprehensive and comfidential treatise on the structure, functions, passional attractions and perversions, true and false conditions and the most intimate relations of men and swomen; anatomical, physiological, psychological, pathological, yanthological, and hydro therapeutical; treating especially, and with fullness and fidelity of injustration, of the laws and proceedes of generation, gestation, evolution, partnri tion, and lactation. This work, intended to be a strictly private book of study and reference, and a full answer to all professional consultations, will not be sold by booksellers or agents, but will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of one dollar, by the author.

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PROSPECTUS

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly-1852-63. On the 16th of November last, the Reening Past completed its fifty-first year. The arrival of another anniversary reminds us of two annually recurring duties; first, to acknowledge our manifold obligations to the friends of our journal throughout the United States; the second, to airlies them of their obligations to us. We shall discharge both duties with cheerfulcess, and with as much pride as may consist with becoming modesty.

Among our obligations to them, we desire to enumerate the following:

the following:

1 The number of readers of the Evening Post has in-treased more rapidly during the past year than ever before turing the same period of time.

2. Its sgregate circulation was never so large as at

2. Its sgregate circulation was never so large as at present.

3 The circulation of the dally edition has not been so large for twenty years as flow, while the circulation of our weekly and semi weekly actitions is greater than ever before since their publication commenced. All this we feel that we owe, in some measure, to the kind intercession of our friends, and we are profoundly grateful for it. Their obligations to us we shall state with equal frankness.

First. We are expending annually over fourteen thousand dollars more upon our publications then we did three years ago, and are increasing the amount steadily whenever an opportunity is presented of adding in that way to their intercat or value, without an imprudent sacrifice.

Second. We have sustained the only Pennoratic journal which has ever existed, for any length of time, in the city of New York, without incurring any obligations or intentionally explecting any duties, which we went so any political party.

tionally neglecting any duties, which we well to any political party.

Third. While we have labored to the best of our abilities for the establishment of a sound Democratic system of Government, looking to the constant enlargement of the rights of the individual man, we have never permitted our views of what was or was not Democratic, to be determined by the action of any political organization, or by the personal solicitations of political partisans.

Fourth. The editorial columns of the Kreaing Post have been uniformly appropriated to what were doesned matters of public concern, and the proprieters confidently appeal to its whole history, embracing now a period of one year more than half a century, to show a single listance in which it has circulated opinions which its editors slid not entertain, or advocated measures which they supposed did not tend to the public good. In prosecuting this course, they have been compelled to disobling edd and valued friet de, to assaid hoary and consected prejudices, and to denounce wickedness and crime in high places.

The faithful discharge of such dution is certain to arone the positive beautiful discharge of such dution is certain to arone the partitive hostility of such a but it likely to be a several to a standard on the heart in the provide the properties of such dution is certain to arone the partitive hostility of such a but it likely to the partitive hostility of such as the likely to be a several to a second and the partitive found to be a several to the partitive found to be a several to the partitive found to denounce where the partitive found is a several to the properties of such dution in the likely contains a several to the partitive found to the partitive found to the partitive found to the partitive found to the partitive for the person of the partitive for the p

active hostility of multitudes, but it is likely to make a active hostility of multitudes, but it is likely to make a active friends. The champion of the public interest, hower efficient and successful may be the service he renders, only in-pires any individual with the sense of personal oblition. While there may be thus of thousands to approve, are may not be ton who will think of rewarding. The

here may not be ten who will think of rewarding. The inne is receiv sure to come, however, when history steps crears to vitalicate the carcer of the independent journalist, not to reward him, in some degree, for the sacrifices to raise his course may have subjected him. Of that reward he Beening Post has not been denied its chare. It has a interies may be a subject of the same of the subject in the rismost of which any journal might be prouder it will be difficult to point of a single principle which is been finally anostroperated into the public policy of this control, that now not one its position there in some digree of the advices of this journal; while its volumes, rew according to a filterary, abound with cridences of its successful opposition to immunerable measures, the fregmentary mins of which its strewed along the highway of our national statery.

constraint opposition to innumerable measures, the fragmentary ruins of which his strawed along the highway of our national history.

More than twenty years ago, the Eneming Post began to plead for the decetrines of Free Trade, when every Northern journal was either elient, or openly advocating protective tariffs.

The Evening Post was one of the carliast champions of State Rights against the encroachments of the Federal Toy-enment; it has resisted, with unceasing effort, that system of internal improvements, which, at one time, threatened the hadding enterprise of this country with the unequal and fatal competition of the General Government: it has a posed a pecial legislation, and all a ranks of special privileges, wherever and whonever its opposition seemed to be required; it labored with no ordinary devotion to rid the country of the national bank, and to establish in its stead durable and conspicuous monuments of American states manifely; it has atsociatedly defended the right of petithur; it resisted the passage of the last haskrapt law; it resisted the assumption of the State debts, the equantlering of the public lands, the oreaston of all maritims and connected monopolies; and it has resisted every effort to extant the area of human elsavery.

There are three self-tons of the Evening Post now published—the Weekly, Seni Weekly, and Daily—all on shorts of the same dimensions, 482 equare luches of plant education. The Weekly Evening Post is, we believe, the cheapest

neets of the same dimensions, 4,632 age are inches of print 1 surface.

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Washington, D. C., 9th month 20th, 1952.

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References—His Excellency F. Allen, Governor of Rhole Island; Kdward Lawton, Collector of Contoms, Nesport, Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas J. Kush, U. S. Senate; Non. Charles T. James, U. S. Senate.

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are secure from the dadgerous consequences of dougha an colds, which, neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Diploms of the Nicesschmeetts Institute was warded to this preparation by the Heart of Judges, in September, 1847; also, the Medale of the three great Institutes of Art in this country; also, the Diploma of the Chic Institutes of Art Chrolungti, has been given to the CHERRY PECTO-RAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraorilizary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the lungs and throat Read the following opinion, founded on the long exper ence of the eminent physician of the port and city of

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Submury, January 21, 1961.

In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent it arrhea in the mines of California. I returned to San Fracisco, in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climaters, in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climaters, on the control of the was followed by an and diet. My diarrhea ceased, but was followed by an arrived in New York is used to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York is used once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of control of the contr